Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, March 1

THE TEREDO'S RIVAL.

There would seem to be in the order of nature a law that nothing shall be permanent. Every created thing has its period of existence assigned, whether it be a creation in stone, or in the stars; whether a temple made by hands, or the great globe on which it stands. The creations of Phidias and Praxitelles, Canova and Powers, though finished in marble and embodying the highest conceptions of art, and exhibiting the perfections of workmanship, are doomed to decay or destruction no more surely than the stars and suns of the heavens, some of which have already experienced the fate of the real or fancied "lost Pleiad seen no more below." The temples on the shores of the Mediterranean and its islands, partially submerged in the waves, and others buried amid the wastes of the African deserts, or worn away by the frictions of the restless sands, obey the same law, which will pass like a sponge over the works of Michael Angelo in the Cathedral of St. Peter's, and of Sir Christopher Wren's temples in London. Man can make nothing permanent. His structures of wood decay; his palaces and ships of iron rust; his monuments of stone disintegrate and crumble; the colors of his pictures fade, the canvas rots; the grand works of genius that flow through the pen and become crystalized into sermons, orations and poems, have their life assigned them, their duration and popularity marked into periods of endurance, and their eons of oblivion; and so in succession, an end of all.

And now to come down from fancy to facts. A new agent of destruction, new to this Bay and its wooden structures, has appeared in the form of the *limnoria*, the latest recognized pest in our waters. The *teredo* has been long known here, and its destructive powers sensibly and sensitively appreciated by those forced to feed its voracity with frequently renewed piles. But it is a bungler in destruction compared with the new visitant, said to be an importation from King Lunalilo's kingdom. The *teredo* commences on a small physical capital, enters the timber by an aperture so small as to escape ordinary observation; but once inside the crust, he increases rapidly, a very Alderman Tweed, boring away in secret, lining his prosperous avenue with polished incrustations, living Tweed-like in a palace sheathed with pearl.

The new marine alderman is of a different style. He is almost infinitesimally small, a sort of Oakey Hall, who takes hold of the exterior of pile, post, ship, or whatever wooden structure he finds submerged, and at once openly and with no pretence of concealment, destroys it regularly. He does not, like the *teredo*, leave supporting columns of wood between the tunnels made, but boldly and recklessly, like the army worm in a cotton field, sweeps the entire structure away, leaving nothing, unless the knots, undestroyed. We have seen pieces of piles destroyed by him, which presented the appearance of sections of a honeycomb, the outer portions entirely eaten away, no original surface left.

A double necessity now exists for a remedy against the ravages of this new destructive. He will destroy a pile at the rate of an inch deep, yearly, certainly, and it may be that in the waters of our Bay these little creatures may prove still more rapid in their destructiveness. We have heard it asserted positively that piles have been entirely destroyed within six months after having been driven. This may be, and probably is a mistake. But with the *limnoria* and the *teredo* both at work upon our structures exposed to their attacks, there would seem to be no course left but to anticipate their attacks, and so defeat them by some preparation of the wood before using it. Tincture of iron in the wood from the presence of nails, spikes and bolts, is said to defeat them. So of petroleum and some other materials. It is very evident that all wood to be used where they may reach it, must be previously subjected to some process which will render it unfit for feeding this little worm, which, although not over a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in length, is capable, by its myriad numbers and excellent appetite, to rival the gnawing friction of the sands of the Lybian Desert, and the "tooth of Time" itself.

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

The wagon roads of California do little credit to the State. Some of them in the Sierra Nevada have been made at great expense, but the heavy tolls charged on them deprive them of much of their value. They are not public property, as the chief highways ought always to be. In the valleys, though the soil is generally favorable, the mud is bad in Winter and the dust in Summer. True Macadam is not used in the State, and the cheap imitation is found in few places, such as the streets of Oakland, the streets in the outside district of San Francisco, in a few of the inland towns, and on some of the county roads. While Napa and Alameda had no railroads their main wagon roads were not gravelled, but after the railroads were built, and the bulk of the freight transferred to them, then gravel was put on the roads. Other counties are disposed to pursue the same policy.

Under the new Code, the countries having 10,000 inhabitants or more, belong to the first class for road purposes, and those having less are second class. Alameda, Butte, El Dorado, Los Angeles, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma and Yuba are in the first class; the other counties are in the second. The first class counties must have a Commissioner of Highways, who must supervise the road overseers and attend generally to the preservation and improvement of the highways. We do not find any provision that he shall be a civil engineer or have any technical education or experience fitting him specially for his duties. In the second class counties, there is no Commissioner, and the Supervisors have the same authority as heretofore over the road overseers, of whom there is one in every road district. In the larger counties, especially in those bordering on the Bay, the Commissioner of Highways will be a very important officer, and we suggest that the people should be careful to select honest and energetic men, fitted by education for the place, even if they must lay aside partizan preferences. Much of the value of land, the profit of farms, and the good credit of neighborhoods will depend upon the excellence of those wagon roads, which must be used by everybody.

OUR TANNERIES.

The rapidly increasing importance of our leather manufactures demands more than mere passing notice. At the time when the first tanneries were established at Santa Cruz by Kirby & Jones, and Joseph Boston, people laughed at those enterprising gentlemen as invincible candidates for the lunatic asylum. They turned the laugh on the other side of the face, for they have been exporting sole leather to the Atlantic States for the past seven years. Stockton has very heavy investments in this branch of industry, and hardly a town of a thousand inhabitants in this State fails to establish a tannery in connection with its other resources. The best bark for tanning use is the oak which is found above Corte Madera in this county; but the best hides are to be had in Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon, where the cattle are fed on the native "bunch grass." We are speaking only of sole leather in this connection, for no country has ever been able to compete with France in the production of calfskin. In Washington Territory there is no good oak for tanning purposes, and the bark of hemlock is generally in use. For trunk-making, the hemlock leather is as good as that tanned with oak, but it is inferior to oak leather for harness and belting for machines. The day will come when some shrewd mechanic will "hit the nail on the head" by establishing a tannery in Saucelito. We have plenty of land for extensive yards, abundance of good water, and an inexhaustible supply of oak bark near at hand. A sure reward and rich recompense awaits the enterprising man who has the pluck to put his money into the undertaking.

THE EUCALYPTUS.

The Sydney *Agriculturist* says that the gum tree is fast dying out in Australia. The casuarina has been so far in process of extinction that the tree has become scarce. We are planting the eucalyptus in California. The reasons given for its decadence in Australia do not apply to our country. The Sydney papers reason thus sensibly: "When certain trees have so long occupied the soil as to exhaust the elements required for their healthy growth, they lose their vigor and gradually perish. Then new species take their place and find the soil which is exhausted of the elements suited to one species is all the richer in elements suited to the new variety that takes its place." Thus healthful change is self-provided for in every department of life. Upon this principle the Indian dies out, and the Celt and the Caucasian take his place.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "HERALD."

The Prayer Question.

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 27th, 1873.

EDITOR SAUCELITO HERALD: A late number of the *Alta* has an article backing Dr. Stone against Professor Tyndall on the subject of the efficacy of prayer "quoting copiously from scripture" to prove the clerical position which, after all, is only begging the question, because Tyndall denies the authority. As well might we quote Dr. Quack's advertisements to prove the miraculous cures of cancer; the facts alone are relevant. What can be more ridiculous adduced in proof of the power of prayer, than Dr. Stone's text: "Elias prayed it might not rain, and it did not rain for three and a half years, and again he prayed, and it rained, etc." Who can wish or believe that the earth is subject to the prayers or government of numskulls, that would decree three and a half years drought to any country? If Dr. Stone can do no better in support of his theory than quote these old legends, he is a poor match for his scientific adversary.

God has given us reason to exercise for our own government, and we ought to have sense enough to adapt our works to his laws. For instance—while we are on the rain question, if we want to raise a crop, why go into a dry country, and when we see our crops about to fail cry out for rain, and expect, like Elias, to have our prayers answered?

In South America, there is a Cape called Blanco, the White Cape; north of this, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, is a region of perennial verdure, while south of the cape it never rains. Suppose the people of Tomales removed into this region, would all the prayers of all the Padres, enable the idiots to raise their potato crop?

But it seems to me that neither Tyndall nor the clergy have guessed the subject over which they contend; for while on the one hand it is irrational and childish to imagine that God can be moved by any entreaties to modify or interfere with the immutable laws of the universe, so, on the other hand, it appears to me illogical that we should have the instinct implanted in us, the irresistible impulse in seasons of great trouble to call for help, if there were no help to be had. God governs by agencies, and it is evidently just as providential to endue humanity with the faculties of love and friendship, whereby each aids the other, as though he directly aided each in person; the aid extended in prosperity is frequently reciprocated in adversity; and who knows how many friends he has? may there not be many that we wot not of, friends who have gone before us, who come to our aid or to our consolation in the time of trouble, and who, if they cannot alter the laws of nature, may wrest them to our advantage and so answer our prayer?

ANON.

AMERICAN cheese at first so contemptuously rejected in England, not without cause, is now in favor there. Since the establishment of cheese factories, which gather up the milk from whole neighborhoods, our machine-made uniform cheese is now exported to the extent of sixty millions of pounds a year.

AERO STEAM.—There are yearly applications to patent devices to make fuel out of water, viz., by separating the oxygen and burning the hydrogen. All such schemes are ignorant conceptions. The hydrogen costs more than it is worth, and the released oxygen destroys all metal it touches. But great advantage is derived from heating air by waste heat in the smoke box, and infecting it into the steam in the boiler. By mixing air and water, no incrustation can be formed, be the water never so foul, nor can there be foaming or (as some call it) priming. These advantages are conceded. But theorists differ on the saving of fuel by aero steam. That there is a diminished consumption is not denied, but it is attributed to diminished incrustation. For, in proportion to the thickness of the scale, fuel is wasted. Trials are usually made with boilers more or less scaled, and the difference makes discrepances in the provings. If the trials were prolonged, there turns would be uniform, for aero steam gradually rots the incrusted scale and drops it, thus cleansing the tubes and making no longer any waste of fuel. On our railways and steamships, anything to stop incrustation and foaming would be a saving of very great importance. The water in our mining districts soon destroys a boiler and makes a terrible waste of fuel. The natural saving by the use of aero steam at English mines is reported to be very great, and tests now about to be made at our own mines will soon test its economy in our country.

STEEL DIAMOND POINTS.—No law of nature is more marked than the law of counterfeit resemblances. It applies to the animal, the vegetable and the spiritual world—to politics and to religion. Man's highest power of observation would die out, did not this law keep them in keen and active exercise.

The diamond drill was scarcely brought into use, before some one in Troy, New York, found out a way to harden steel as to nearly approach the carbon points in hardness.

Now, Schussleder, of Gosling, has further greatly improved the tempering of steel. He puts the tool to a white heat, then he dibbles it into a block of sealing wax (a second at a time for each dibble), till it gets too cold to penetrate it any more. Steel thus tempered will pierce the hardest steel made by other metals, and for stone drilling it is very nearly equal to diamond points.

PATENT HONEY COMBS.—Patent honey making is not new. But Joseph Williams of Tennessee (an eight-hour sympathizer), finding that his bees work fourteen hours in Summer, has invented a labor-saving apparatus to shorten their hours of toil; or in case they prefer to work, to increase the yield of honey. He finds that the bees accept the ready-made cells, but they decline his invitation to idleness. They work the whole time appointed by their ancestors; but they put in the time to making honey, to the very great increase of production. He expects, as circumstances alter cases, that some speculative bee will arise to preach bees' rights and a strike, that will give them the intended abridgment of the hours of labor.

VARIATIONS OF SPECIES.—Three thousand different grapes are known and described by botanists.

A Yankee Trick.

A KENTUCKIAN and a Yankee were once riding through the woods, the former on an inferior animal. The latter wanted to make a "swap" but he did not see how he was going to do it. At last he thought of a plan. His horse had been taught to sit down like a dog whenever he was touched with the spurs. Seeing a turkey, the Yankee made his horse perform this trick, and asserted that he was pointing game, as was his custom. The Kentuckian rode in the direction indicated by the horse's nose, and up rose a turkey. This settled the matter; the trade was made, and saddles and horses were exchanged. After a time they came to a deep, rapid stream, over which the black horse carried his rider with ease. But the Kentuckian, with the Yankee's old beast, found great difficulty in getting over, and when he reached the middle of the stream he was afraid the horse would allow himself to be carried away, and endeavored to spur him up to a more vigorous action. Down sat the old horse on his haunches.

"Look here," shouted the enraged Kentuckian to the Yankee on the other side of the stream. "What does all this mean?"

"I want you to know, stranger," cried the Yankee preparing to ride away, "that horse will pint fish jist as well as he will fowl.

A CERTAIN presiding elder, who was noted for being seldom up to time, seldom very animated and seldom very brief, once kept a congregation waiting a long time for his appearance, and when at last he did come, he preached a very prosy sermon of unusual length, on the text, "Feed my lambs." He had not yet finished when that original old minister known as "Camp meeting John," rose from a seat in the congregation, and said—"Brother, I have had some experience in raising lambs myself, and I have found that the following rules are absolutely essential to successful lamb raising: First, give them their food in season; second, give them a little at a time; third, give it to them warm."

A PAPER recently made the statement that "two thousand cart-loads of cats had been shipped over a certain Western railroad." The editor meant to say oats.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, March 1, 1873

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—On Thursday last, we visited the public school at Saucelito. It is a small, one-storied building, in an out of the way place among the hills. There is much complaint about its location, it being practically in the depths of a howling wilderness, for the benefit it should afford to the parents of New and Old Saucelito. The migration of the population, as well as its large increase, demand that a new and larger building should be erected at some convenient point in New Saucelito. Notwithstanding its bad position and inadequate accommodations, we found that there were the names of thirty-five pupils on the Register, with an average attendance for the last month of thirty-three scholars. It is a mixed, ungraded school. We found some of the pupils far enough advanced to be able to use the Fifth Reader, and higher speller. We heard a class exercise in spelling. They were first required to incorporate three words in sentences, and afterward to spell them by memory. In reciting the first, the original ingratitude of man's character was glaringly displayed. There were several words, as "glutton," "dumbness," etc. When the male youngsters were called on to give their sentences, they almost all read, "*She* is a glutton," "*Girls* are known for dumbness," etc. We found the general deportment of the children very good. The school is under the charge of Miss Mary E. Donovan, who is doing some excellent work in developing the minds of the rising generation of Saucelito.

OUR RAILROAD.—The work on the railroad is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The late rains and a scarcity of labor has somewhat retarded its progress, but henceforth it will go forward with speed. On Thursday afternoon, the schooner *Norman* with seventy-five laborers came up from San Francisco to Strawberry Point where they were disembarked with their personal effects and provisions. On the same day, a second schooner with men and materials for the railroad, likewise made "the Point." At the present time, the force engaged on the road with those coming, is close within 300 men.

A RUMPUS IN A CANDY STAND.—Last Sunday, an itinerant vendor of apples, peanuts and candies, came over from San Francisco and set up his little stall alongside the Princess Restaurant. He had scarcely got his tempting sweets artistically displayed for the beguilement of the rising generation, when "Victor's celebrated mule" went for the stock in trade. He knocked the candy man over, and proceeding to capsize the stall, gorged his fill. We learn that the owner suffered no injury, but returned across the Bay without stock or scrip. The mule is doing as well as could be expected.

BOHEMIAN HALL.—This elegant pleasure hall is being thoroughly refitted. Numerous repairs have been made to the floors, ceilings, etc. A fine, large music stand, and other furniture have been introduced. An extension to the main building is shortly to be put, the lumber being already on the ground. The new refreshment room will measure 14 by 30 feet. The main hall has a fine dancing floor, which measures 50 by 80 feet in the clear. Constantine, we learn, has taken a partner for the coming Spring and Summer seasons.

PUTTING THEIR HOUSES IN ORDER.—The work on both Green's Hotel and the Railroad House is progressing. The first has been raised and its interior repaired and refitted. The latter has had its accommodation increased by the addition of six new bedrooms fronting directly on the Bay. The saloon has been increased to twice its former size. A fine laurel wood billiard table has been lately received.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF DIVERS.—This bird, whose skin has for the last few seasons been in so much request by fur dealers, is now more than unusually numerous in the waters of Richardson's Bay. Notwithstanding this, however, the price of pelts has risen from fifty cents to one dollar. Jerry Smith and Jim Washington, the two hunters, must now be making little fortunes, judging from the number of birds they bag daily.

A NEED SUPPLIED.—We notice that the Saucelito and San Francisco Express Company is now running regularly a fine wagon. Parties having goods in San Francisco can have them taken from their door and delivered direct at any place in Saucelito. This is something that has long been needed, and is of the greatest advantage to the people of our town.

RUNAWAY.—Last Saturday, an ox team, attached to a potato wagon, belonging to a man from Rodeo Valley, while standing near the wharf, suddenly took fright and started up the avenue at a terrific speed. One man was nearly run over, barely escaping being knocked down and crushed. After going about four blocks, they came to a halt and were secured.

EXTENSION OF THE WATER SUPPLY.—During the week the workmen of Mr. Tillinghast, have been laying about 230 feet of water pipe to tap the main of the water company in two places; water will then be introduced on his premises near his barn and at the tank house. We learn that the water mains will in a short time be extended to the lower part of the town.

REPAIRING THE ROADS.—On Friday a large number of men turned out to fix the road leading from San Rafael to Saucelito. The late rains have rendered it almost impassable in some places. About one mile above Victor's, and three miles from Saucelito, it was in very bad condition. All bad places will be repaired by the middle of next week.

PERSONALITY.—Among the visitors to Saucelito during the past week, was Monsieur Konebel, the Comique of the San Francisco Circus. He came over here to hunt and fish. After spending a day he returned on the boat, with six sea gulls and a few gudgeons.

AID FOR BUILDING A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Birmingham is expected to visit Saucelito next Thursday, for the purpose of soliciting further subscriptions for building the new Catholic Church. On Sunday week next he will hold divine service here.

THE THROCKMORTON FENCE.—The fence enclosing the extensive property of Mr. Throckmorton, is now completed for a length of four and a half miles. It will be further continued along the San Rafael road for a distance of three miles more.

THE ship *Patrician* which was wrecked on Thursday afternoon in the outer bay has evidently gone to pieces, as portions of her were seen yesterday, floating near the shore. Several parties are engaged in picking up the remains.

THE "SELMA."—The schooner *Selma*, perhaps the finest one plying from San Francisco, is now on the ways at Old Saucelito, being thoroughly overhauled. She is expected to be off by the middle of next week.

CATTLE FOR JAPAN.—Several cows were sent yesterday to San Francisco to be shipped on the steamer for Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—Another effort will be made to reopen the Tittle will case. New evidence, it is said, has been discovered.

—Frank Smith, for attempting to clothe himself with stolen garments, sighs for liberty, and wonders what will be his sentence.

—William Johnson will, on the 16th of April, undergo the ordeal of a trial on a charge of passing a spell marke in San Jose.

—The remains of the unfortunate man picked up under Commercial-street wharf, have been buried, and with them all hopes of their identification.

—Charles Wilson, for playing a game of petty larceny, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $60, or go to prison for thirty days.

—The Lurline Social Club will hold its second invitation party on the 7th of March, at Huddy's Market-street Hall.

—Harry Edgerton and Creed Haymond, who have been retained as attorneys to look after the interests of the State, in the tax cases in this city, arrived from Sacramento last night.

—Company H, First Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C., will give a social party at the Regimental Armory, northwest corner of New Montgomery and Howard streets, on Friday evening next.

—Ah Woo is the thief, since Ah Hoo has complied with the Scotch theory of justice and proved himself innocent. Ah Hoo was a Chinese chambermaid, and was subjected to the ordeal of a trial because a $400 diamond disappeared from a young man's room.

—Mortimer writes down from Sacramento to have no more performances of the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," as he has gone into a general historical vindication business. He says that the Duchess of Ferrara had nothing to do with the poisoning of Maffio Orsini and his six friends. He says he gave them a dose of arsenic in their maccaroni himself, and that he was known as Mr. Gubetta, all the time he stayed in Italy.

Fatal Accident—A Young Girl Entangled in the Machinery of the Gould and Curry, and Nearly Cut in Half.

From the Alta.

VIRGINIA, February 27th.—A most distressing casualty occurred in the pump engine-room of the Gould and Curry hoisting works, at two o'clock this morning. The following are the particulars of the sad affair:

For some time past, at midnight, Mrs. George McKay has been in the habit of carrying a lunch to her husband, who is engineer on the night shift in the pump engine-room of the hoisting works, and of lingering about the premises until her husband can accompany her home on being released from duty. At three A. M. this morning, she carried the lunch, as usual, to her husband, at the ordinary time, and after whiling away a couple of hours in the engine-room, she passed out by one door and returned again by another. Her husband was standing at the time in the southwest corner of the room, and the door by which the unfortunate lady entered the second time was on the north side. While attempting to pass to her husband, instead of going around the pumping machinery, which is situated nearly in the centre of the room, she sprang upon the stone foundation which supports the inside, bearing off a large spur wheel, and tripped lightly along until she had reached the south end of the stone abutment, when, horrible to relate, the connecting cogs of the spur wheel and pinion caught the bottom portion of her dress and commenced dragging her down into the narrow space between the spur wheel and the stone foundation on which its bearing rests.

Mrs. McKay struggled powerfully to extricate herself from her awful situation, and at the same time shrieked to her husband for assistance. On hearing her outcries Mr. McKay stopped the engine at once, but not till the unfortunate woman had been dragged down to the bottom of the pit with her body fearly cut in two. Her husband, on coming to her assistance, found her lying in the narrow seven-inch space between the spur wheel and stone abutment, with her head resting against the spur wheel and her feet extending upward, her body being nearly doubled together.

Although horribly mutilated, the poor woman was still alive and beckoning feebly with her hands for help. Her husband roused another man, who was sleeping in the room at the time of the accident, and with his assistance succeeded in extricating her from her living sepulchre.

Mrs. McKay lived about ten minutes after being brought out of the pit, during which time she kept constantly calling for "George" and "Mother."

Her body was conveyed to the residence of her brother-in law, Mr. James Estep, on the corner of N and Taylor streets, to await the result of a Coroner's inquest, which was held this afternoon. The deceased was born in Marysville (Cal.), and at the time of her death was sixteen years of age. She had been married only a few months prior to her death, and the union had proven a happy one. She was sister to Justice Young, of this city, and leaves a father, mother, brothers and sister, all residing here.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) at two P. M., from the residence of Mr. Estep.

SAN RAFAEL ITEMS.

From the Marin *Journal* of the 27th we extract the following news:

ODD FELLOWS' BALL.

The first anniversary party of Marin Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F., took place in San Rafael on Monday evening of this week. Some increased interest was felt in this occasion because it was the first opening of our splendid county building; but this detracts nothing from the credit due to the Odd Fellows for their masterly management of the brilliant affair, which made it by far the most successful and notable dancing party ever given in the county. The attendance is not estimated at less than five hundred, and nearly four hundred guests sat down to supper. All the rooms on the main floor were thrown open and utilized for the comfort of the throngs which filled the capacious building. Every town and village in the county was represented, and the splendid appearance of the ladies and gentlemen who composed the party, as well as the general beauty of their toilets, were the subjects of universal remark. There were but few toilets so rich as to be very noticeable, but the *tout ensemble* of the great gathering was very pleasing and beautiful. So far as we have heard, the arrangements were perfectly satisfactory, and the affair passed off to the mutual gratification of the Lodge and all its guests. Jenkins hands us a few pages from his note-book, which will be of interest to lady readers:

THE RAILROAD.

The right of way for our narrow gauge has been very generally obtained, so we are informed, from Saucelito to the paper mill. The Company will commence proceedings to condemn, in the cases where deeds have not been given, at this term of the District Court. Some who have signified willingness to concede the right of way, will be included, to cover accidents. Another corps of engineers has this week commenced operations on the section from Tomales to Russian River, and work will next week be commenced there.

The tax sale on delinquent property was begun on Monday.

The March term of the Seventh Judicial District begins on the 27th proximo.

The County Court opens on the 17th of March.

The new school-building will be opened at Nicasio on March 3d. Mr. F. E. Webber has been engaged as teacher.

Washington's birthday was generally celebrated in San Rafael.

The weather for the week has been very unpleasant. Raw and penetrating north winds have prevailed, chilling the growing crops and shriveling everything. .04 of an inch of rain fell on Tuesday night.

A NEW ENGLAND paper relates the following: "A couple of girls put a bull-frog in a hired man's bed, to see if they could not get him to talk. Daniel threw the frog out the window, and never said a word. Soon after he put a half bushel of chestnut burrs in the girls' bed, and about the time he thought they would make the least shadow, Daniel went to the door and rattled it furiously. Out went the candle, and in went the girls; but they didn't stick, though the burrs did. Calling to them, he begged them to be quiet, for he only wanted to know if they had seen anything of that pesky bull-frog. He'd gin tew dollars tew find it."

A SWEET little boy only eight years old, bless his little heart, walked into the scene of a teacher's examination at Oswego last week and bawled out, "Annie, your feller is down to the house!"

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, on moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	30½
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

☞ Saucelito Land and Ferry Company—Location of Works and Property, Saucelito, Marin county, State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1873, an assessment of Six ($6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company (not the property of the Company), payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Thirty-first (31st) day of March, A. D. 1873, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Monday, the Twenty-first (21st) day of April, A. D. 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. mh1

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOlinas and Woodville, at 9 o'cl'k, for Saucelito, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Connecting with 8:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HIRAM REESE, a Pennsylvania man, eighty-six years old, lately walked twenty-two miles in six hours and a half on an empty stomach. That's what the report says, though who ever heard of an empty stomach twenty-two miles long?

BEAUREGARD is Superintendent of the street Railways in New Orleans, while Jeff Davis is President of the Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, and General Harry Hayes, ex-Colonel of the Texas Rangers, has a fine position as husband to a wealthy lady of New Orleans.

DURING a recent run on a savings bank in Chicago a man fell into the line of depositors at nine o'clock in the morning. He did not reach the cashier's desk until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he drew $1 60 which he had deposited there. He lost his dinner and a day's wages of two dollars to save that one dollar and sixty cents.

ROYAL "HIGHNESS."—The stature of the Emperor and Princess of Germany is as follows: The height of the Emperor of Germany is 5 feet 10 inches 3 lines; that of the Prince Imperial 5 feet 11 inches; that of Prince Charles 5 feet 9 inches; that of Prince Frederick Charles 5 feet 7 inches 1 line; that of Prince Albrecht, Jr., 6 feet 4 inches. The late Prince Albrecht was 5 feet 11 inches tall. Bismarck is 5 feet 11 inches.

THE last words pronounced by the Emperor, says the London *Figaro*, in his dying moments, were addressed to his old and faithful friend, Dr. Conneau. They were: "Etiez-vous a Sedan?" (Were you at Sedan?) Subsequently, the Empress held his hand in her own, and gently kissed it; the Emperor smiled, and his lips moved, as if returning his wife's embrace, but he never uttered another word after that last thought—"Sedan!"

WE are sorry to be informed that the delusion o Millerism is reviving in Vermont. The world, it i there affirmed by some, is coming to an end toward the close of the present year. Others think the catastrophe will occur the present Winter. There are a good many meetings, and there is a good deal of preaching and excitement, and all this shows less common sense in Vermont than she usually has credit for.—*Tribune.*

EMIGRATION.—Emigration to the United States, which has recently perplexed Prince Bismarck, and which has for a long time been a problem too strong for British statesmen to master, is now engaging the attention of the "West Country Highlanders" in Glasgow, under the leadership of the Marquis of Lorne. Bismarck brought down the heavy hand of German Imperial power upon the heads of intended emigrants, but has not stopped it. The British ruling classes indulge at times in lamentations over the exodus of the laboring men and workmen from their country; and again, when confronted with the condition of the poor people, and the low rates of wages, stultify themselves by proposing emigration as the only solution of the puzzling problem. And now the Marquis of Lorne, looking over the great number of Scotchmen who are leaving their country, is "very sorry" to see it. To go away at all touches his sensibilities, and is bad enough, but he is "deeply grieved" to see them going to the United States. He would have them "stick to the old flag," and go to one of the British Colonies. It does not seem to have occurred to this young gentleman, that the Scotchmen who are leaving their country have had sufficient experience of the "old flag," and that it is just exactly the thing they do not desire to have "stick" to them. Nor does it seem to have entered into his thoughts to try to stop the tide of emigration by proposing measures for bettering the condition of the laboring classes by restoring to agricultural uses the lands which have been taken away from that pursuit, or by devoting to the raising of crops these enormous tracts of lands which are set apart for game preserves and private parks, and as shooting grounds and places of diversion for the "Royal family, nobility and gentry." The shooting preserves and private parks which cover whole principalities of land withheld from agriculture, must be maintained, although the alternatives are privations among the agricultural population and workmen, and their wholesale emigration to the United States. Just about the last thing that enters the minds of the ruling European statesmen, whether British or German, is to try the remedy of removing the evils and wrongs which cause their people the desire to emigrate.

Advantages of Cisterns.

Mr. Henry Ives, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives his experience in securing a supply of water, and, as it may prove beneficial to some of our citizens, we reproduce it:

Having depended mostly on cisterns for water supply the last twenty years, I have found them more reliable than most of wells about here, not having failed through two severe droughts in that time, and at this writing, January 30th, when wells and springs are either dry, or lower than ever known before, I find ten feet of water in my main cistern, with fair supply in two others. The rain water seems quite as good as any for stock, and by filtering, is called as healthy and good as any, for all culinary purposes.

A cistern can be located more convenient for use than a well generally is, and it costs less for pumps and labor to obtain the water from it than from deep wells. I find also that the proper amount of roofing to shelter our stock will most surely give them their water supply, too, if it is saved, and it is good economy to have the rain trough and conductor on the buildings, if only to save their walls.

The cistern can often be put on elevated ground, so as to draw the water with a faucet and save the pumping. I have found a great saving of time and labor in watering six to eight horses, kept in the barn, through the Summer, by standing a tank that will hold twenty-five or thirty barrels, near to the horses, conducting water from the roof into it, and drawing with faucet. This arrangement, with occasional showers through the Summer, will give them a fair supply.

But for the house I obtain a full supply of filtered water, cold as from any well, by having a cistern twenty feet deep, and by the side of that a filter cistern ten feet deep, with a pipe from the bottom discharging into the large one. Pack it about one-third full of filtering matter, which all the water from the roof passes through, making it suitable for any use, and the depth of the large cistern from which the water is pumped makes the water cold as one could wish.

But to obtain a softer water, for washing purposes, I put a large wooden tank rather deep in the ground, and outside rather than under the building, pack the outside of it well with clay, and arch over with brick and cement (for no cistern is perfect without its arch top). Such a cistern will be very durable and give the softest water. Having such cisterns at house and barn, with capacity to store most of the water that falls on their roofs, will insure a good water supply for all uses on the farm.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE narrow gauge system for railways receives much encouragement in some of the English colonies as well as in our sparsely settled western territories. In New Zealand there is a system of railroads in course of construction on a gauge of forty-two inches, and the Government of India has adopted a narrow gauge for 10,000 miles of railroads projected mainly to facilitate the transportation of cotton, but otherwise to assist in the development of the resources of the country.

A GREAT railroad bill has been introduced into the Legislature at Albany, which allows the Hudson River and Central Railroad to lay two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo. Much opposition to the bill has been developed, and it is urged that it is an augmentation of the powers of the Vanderbilt corporation, which should not be permitted. The management with two tracks, it is said, has not been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the hope that with four the public convenience would be served any better.

ACCIDENTS are sometimes blessings in disguise. The terrible one which happened in 1857 on the Michigan Central Railroad, near Chicago, caused the Illinois Legislature to pass a law that all trains should stop at the scene of the accident. A smart Chicagoan speculated there by buying land at thirty dollars an acre for one section and seven dollars an acre for half an adjoining section. The land is now worth from $2,000 to $5,000 an acre, and a large village is growing up there.

SOME interesting details concerning the speed of railway trains in England have recently been published. The average rate of speed at which the quickest express trains travel is 47¾ miles an hour. But there are two lines on which this pace is exceeded. The ten o'clock train on the Great Northern road reaches Peterborough at half-past eleven; the distance is 76¼ miles, and the pace 51 miles an hour. The quarter to twelve train on the Great Western makes the run to Swindon, 77½ miles, without stopping, and does it in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, or at the rate of 53½ miles an hour. There are a number of other roads which make runs at the rate of from 45 to 52 miles an hour; but the journey from London to Bath by the quarter to twelve train is the quickest in the world. The distance is 107 miles, and it is done in two hours and thirteen minutes, including a stoppage of ten minutes at Swindon. The actual time in travelling is two hours and three minutes, something over 52 miles an hour.

MR. C. W. MEAD, general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, states that trains have run regularly on schedule time all Winter, from Duluth to Moorhead, on the Red River of the North, without delay or obstruction from snow, except for two days of the great storm, January 8th and 9th, during which time trains were suspended by orders from headquarters, waiting for the storm to close. The following day the whole road was opened, and there has been no trouble since. The snow fences have proved completely successful, and protect the track perfectly. Mr. Mead will lay the thirty miles of track remaining to reach the Missouri River in twenty days, and will have a line of boats running to Fort Benton, 1,200 miles farther up the Missouri River, as soon as navigation opens. The most friendly relations exist between the Northern and Canada Pacific roads, and it now appears probable that the construction of the latter road will be begun at Fort Garry, advancing westward from that point and turning its trade and travel over the Northern Pacific to the eastern markets and seaports.

Planting Tobacco.

We copy the following from the Baltimore *American*:

Early plants are necessary for the successful cultivation of tobacco. Select a rich, virgin soil, or you must make it rich, with an exposure from the east, south to west. Rake clean, then burn it over with brush or small wood; then hoe to the depth of three or four inches until the whole is reduced to a fine filth; then lay off the land in ridges four feet wide and rake with a fine rake, the space between the ridges being the width of the hoe, the surface of the ridges to be as nearly level as possible; the ridges should be north and south if the location will admit of it. Then apply a four-ox load of most recently raised stable manure to four hundred square yards, and then pat with the hoe. To obtain the manure the stables should be swept clean of all seeds and then *littered with wheat straw*; the horses' long food during the process should be wheat straw, their manger food, corn. Keep the manure free from rain and sun until used upon the bed, and then equally distributed over the surface with the hand. Care should be taken that no lumps should be left on the bed, so as to prevent the seed from reaching the earth. No other covering should be used, as the wheat straw in the manure is amply sufficient and the best covering it can have. Then apply plaster at the rate of a bushel per acre, and when the lot is securely fenced in, either with a rail or hedge fence, the bed is completed. Brush should never be used as a covering, as it retards the growth of the plants for two or three weeks, and renders them more liable to be destroyed by the fly, particularly when taken off. The straw should not be removed; it is no injury to the plants; on the contrary, will be a benefit, as it keeps off the frost, and is a protection against the fly. When the plants generally are up, top-dress with a mixture of the following proportions: One bushel of leached ashes, one-half bushel pen manure and a gallon of plaster, which will be sufficient for four hundred square yards, to be repeated whenever washed off by the rain, unless the plants should indicate from their growth the absence of any necessity for their further use. Apply the mixture about noon. If a long drought takes place, an occasional application of half the above compound, say twice a week, is the best preventive against its effects. Liquids should not be used, the mixture being sufficient to accelerate the growth of the plants as much as is desirable. It is absolutely necessary that the bed should be well drained and kept at all times free from weeds and grass. After the manure is applied do not rake the bed, as it will be apt to injure it very materially. The whole process requires the closest attention to secure success. The time for sowing the seed depends upon circumstances—from the 10th of January to the 25th of March, according to the season. About the middle to the 20th of February in this State is preferable, but as the weather is uncertain, the first opportunity that may offer from now to the last of March should be embraced—in the meantime have everything ready for the work when the time comes. The seed should be mixed with leached ashes, a tablespoonful of seed to a half gallon of ashes—the quantity for one hundred square yards—and be sown with the hand, as equally as possible; to secure this result the more certainly, make two sowings, one lengthwise, the other crosswise the bed.

AGRICULTURAL.

RAT TRAP.—We read in the papers of one man who was terribly troubled by rat ravages, who set a barrel half filled with oats in a badly-infested place. He let it remain here a night or so, until nearly all the rats in the establishment had found out the treasure spot. After this he filled the barrel with water and then put a layer of chaff on the water, and oats on the chaff. The rats jumped down on the "oats," as usual, but instead found a watery grave. In this way the smart Yankee reports he destroyed forty-two in one night.

FARMERS' GRANGES.—A Des Moines correspondent of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, after stating that the Patrons of Husbandry have a membership of 77,000 in Iowa, gives the following synopsis of their doings and purposes: One-third of all the elevators and grain warehouses in the State are now owned or controlled by the Grangers, and no less than 5,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Chicago on Grange account prior to December last. The number of cattle and hogs shipped in the same manner is enormous, and the reports received from all these shipments show an increased profit to the farmer of from ten to forty per cent., as compared with the usage received at the hands of the average "middleman" in times previous. In the matter of purchasing agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers, the Grange purchases of the State have saved the farmers, by actual computation and comparison of the price at the implement store $365,000. For instance, one class of reapers rating as No. 1, retailing at $240, was sold to the Grange, in fours or more, at $140—a clear "save" of $100 on each machine. During the present year not less than $100,000 will be invested by the Granges in the establishment of manufactories and elevators throughout the State; thus, by bringing skilled labor among them, creating a home demand for the products of the farm.

Spanish Sheep.

Spain preserves to this day the celebrity of her wool, which was famed when the Phœnicians occupied the Iberian peninsula. Like her population, the number of Merinoes has also diminished; where there were once millions of sheep, there is not now half this number. This is the month when flock masters are most busy. The manner of rearing the sheep consists, first, the stationary flocks, comprising about one-ninth of the total number in the country, and of the most inferior breeds, pass all the year round on the same land. Second, those that emigrate to pass the Summer in the districts of Leon, Asturia and Navarre, to return in the Winter to the mild regions of Estramadura, Andulasia, New Castile and Grenada. The hegira for the North commences in April, and the journey extends over six weeks. The sheep travel in the mornings and afternoons only, to escape the heat by day, and avoid the difficulty of midnight control. The flocks vary from one up to 60,000 head, but more in subdivisions of 1,000 to 1,200; so that all may pick up something to eat on the road, and to obviate confusion, the rams march separately, but unite at the common meeting place. The various roads, as old as Spain itself, are 35 yards wide, grassy at the sides, and no encroachment is allowed on this space. Indeed Charles the Fifth on one occasion, extended his park on a portion of one of these highways, but had ever to open the gates as the travellers approached. Each flock is under the charge of a conductor, mounted on horseback, who is assisted by five sub-shepherds, their pay for the season, varying from 800 to 25 fr. But then they have the privilege of grazing a few sheep or goats on their own account. Dogs of a very huge species, complete the guard, and defend the sheep against wolves and robbers. Along the route are special half-way houses, where the shearing takes place, and capable of taking off a thousand fleeces per day; those of the rams weigh, in the rough, from nine to eleven pounds; the ewes, one-half less, and both lose sixty per cent. when scoured. It is to these depots, the wool merchants come to make their purchases. In July or August the rams are permitted to cover the ewes—twenty-five of the latter to each ram. The rams are not allowed to cover, nor the ewes to breed, until two years old, and after three or six years, are cut and prepared for the butcher. It is in July that the lambs are deprived of their tails, to prevent the soiling of the fleece, and are branded with a hot iron on the forehead, or cut on the ears, with the distinguishing mark of their owner; and a few are castrated at this epoch, to form "conductors." These bell-wethers are quite pets with the shepherds, and march with huge bells round their necks, like drum majors at the head of the flock. Toward the end of September, the "return journey" takes place—slowly, on account of the gestation stage of the ewes. The lambing season is generally November or December, and on account of the limited extent of the pasturage and fodder, from one-half to three-fourths of the lambs are slaughtered—the males first, except those selected for reproduction. Very often two ewes have to suckle one lamb, and much patience is required to make the little stranger take to the foster mother. They are never milked, and the lambs can wean themselves when it pleases them.

Why Should He Not Be "Mad."

THE Detroit *Free Press* relates an incident which occurred on the return of an excursion party from that city. Soon after the boat left Toledo, the steward was approached by an excited individual, who asked him if he was the captain. The steward replied in the negative, at the same time giving his rank. "Have you the power to put a man out of the cabin?" inquired the stranger. "Well, yes, if he is disorderly, I have," replied the steward. "Well, sir, look in here and see them, will you?" said the stranger, leading said official round to the door. The steward looked in upon the motley group, and replied that he saw nothing out of the way. "You dont, eh? Don't you see a man there hugging a woman?" "Well, yes," replied the steward, "but what of that? Hasn't a fellow a right to embrace his wife?" "That's what I want you to run him out for," replied the stranger, dancing around; "that's my wife, and I've stood it so long that I've got mad."

WE have been told an amusing story of one of the carriers who plies his trade between Dover and one of the rural districts in Kent. On a recent occasion a parcel was given him addressed to a lady in the country, and endorsed "per ——," the name of the carrier being added. The carrier seems to have been troubled with the endorsement, and by the time he arrived at the destination of the parcel, he had worked himself into a state of great indignation. "Look here, Miss," he said, as he handed the parcel to its owner, "I don't mind being called some names, but darn me if I'll stand being called *per* any more, and so you had better tell your friends so!"

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THE DOORSTEP.

The conference meeting through at last,
We boys around the vestry waited
To see the girls come tripping past,
Like snow-birds willing to be mated.

Not braver he that leaps the wall
By level musket flashes litten,
Than I, who stepped before them all,
Who longed to see me get the mitten.

But no, she blushed and took my arm!
We let the old folks have the highway,
And started toward the Maple Farm
Along a kind of lover's by-way.

I can't remember what we said,
'Twas nothing worth a song or story,
Yet that rude path by which we sped
Seemed all transformed and in glory.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet,
The moon was full, the fields were gleaming,
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet
Her face with youth and health was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff
O, sculptor, if you could but mould it!—
So lightly touched my jacket-cuff,
To keep it warm I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone,
'Twas love, and fear and triumph blended,
At last we reached the foot-worn stone
Where that delicious journey ended.

She shook her ringlets from her hood,
And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled,
But yet I knew she understood
With what a daring wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead,
The moon was slyly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face as if it said,
"Come, now or never! do it! do it!"

My lips till then had only known
The kiss of mother and of sister,
But somehow full upon her own
Sweet, rosy, darling mouth—I kissed her.

Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still,
O, listless woman! weary lover!
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill,
I'd give—But who can live youth over?

—*E. C. Stedman in the Atlantic.*

THE BLUE JAY'S WING.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

A very curious thing, do you say?
I, Would you know the reason why
It is kept so tenderly,
With these old yellow letters laid away,
While my hair (do you see?) is getting gray?

Well, listen. We had sat, Will and I,
All the morning by the river,
With the sunlight's fitful quiver
On the water at our feet rushing by,
While the wind in the trees whispered nigh.

How swift—like the river—went the day!
He was brave, and tried to smile,
So did I, but all the while
A nameless terror chased the smile away,
Tears choked me so that I could nothing say.

Five minutes yet, and then—he must go.
A bluejay lit and swung,
Screaming loudly as he clung
On a leafy twig that swayed to and fro,
And he said, "See me shoot the rebel—so!"

A quick report—it fell, fluttering;
Then he gaily said to me,
"However long it be,
Until your see your soldier keep this wing,"
And he laughed as he clipped the shining thing.

You see I keep it yet. Far away,
Where Gettysburg was won,
There he fell beside the gun,
There's a quiet, grassy grave there to-day,
While I—well, my hair is getting gray.

Statistics of Human Life.

According to a French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts, a man fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days; etc." He ate 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,600 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, namely water, coffee, tea, beer, wine, etc., all together. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and 3 feet deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate. And all this solid and liquid material passing through a human being in 50 years! Verily, there is after all some truth in the story of the ogre who drank a lake dry, to catch the fugitives that were sailing over it. Any man can do the same, only give him time!

This estimate is, however, made for a Frenchman; for an American we have to modify it, by lessening the number of days he devotes to amusements, and in place of this, substitute 1,000 days for quietly speculating how to get more of the almighty dollar, 1,500 days for travelling by steam and horse power, and 200 days in waiting for means of transportation. The latter number is by no means over estimated for the inhabitants of New York, Philadelphia, or other large cities of the Union.

Mill on Sunday Amusements.

John Stuart Mill is severe against the opponents of Sunday amusements. He says: The only ground on which restrictions on Sunday amusements can be defended must be that they are religiously wrong, a notion of legislation which can never be too earnestly protested against. "*Decorum Injurie, Dum Cure* it remains to be proved that society or any of its officers hold a commission from On High to avenge any supposed offense to Omnipotence which is not also a wrong to our fellow creatures. The notion that it is one man's duty another should be religious was the foundation of all the religious persecutions ever perpetrated, and, if admitted, would fully justify them. Though the feeling which breaks out in repeated attempts to stop railway travelling on Sunday, in the resistance to the opening of museums and the like, has not the cruelty of the old persecutors, the state of mind indicated by it is fundamentally the same. It is a determination not to tolerate others in doing what is permitted by their religion because it is not permitted by the persecutors religion.

LOOSE THREADS.

Pawnbrokers sometimes prefer customers without any redeeming qualities.

Sheriffs' officers are good-natured fellows, after all—they're always happy to serve you.

"My lord," said the foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving in the verdict: "we find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

One of the Irish newspapers contains an advertisement announcing as lost, a cloth cloak, belonging to a gentleman lined with blue.

A faithful brother, says the *Despatch*, in one of our churches, prayed Sunday for the absent members, "who were prostrated on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness." A good prayer that.

A Devonshire lad, repeating the Lord's Prayer to his teacher, when he came to the petition, "And give us this day our daily bread," suddenly stopped and inquired, "Mayn' ee ax ver a crume of butter pon't?"

The young man who said he loved cats doesn't say so any more. He undertook to fondle his sweetheart's cat the other night, and the tailor said that his cloth pants were hardly worth mending, and he had better get another pair.

Going Beyond His Last.—First Rustic: "I say, pa'son pitched 'un hot yesterday about stealin' an' dronkenness, eh, Tummus?" Second ditto: "Aye did he! Blame his impudence—he be paid to preach gospel, not to git ta'akin' to we, like we, zo!"

The *Northern Ensign* records the death of a veteran, aged one hundred and five years. It adds: "The old man retained his faculties to the last." We doubt the statement with regard to one Faculty. Had he retained a member of that, he would have been physicked into another world long ago.

"If there be one thing more than another which I do despise," said Mrs. Jones to her husband, "it is pride, and that stuck up Mrs. Smith, when she came in church, thought her miserable ten dollar bonnet was the finest in the house, when everybody could see that mine was twice as good looking.

Apartments to Let.—Disgusted Uncle (to young Nutcracker, who never can keep a situation anywhere): "I'll tell you what it is, my boy, I fancy I know just the thing for you. Plenty to eat and nothing to do! You've heard the chimpanzee's dead at the Zoo? Well, I don't think they've got anything yet in his place."

Conversation between an inquiring stranger and a steamboat pilot: "That is Black mountain?" "Yes, sir; highest mountain above Lake George. "Any story or legend connected with that mountain?" "Lots of 'em. Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back again." "Indeed—why, what became of them?" "Went down on the other side."

"Honesty is the best police," says Johnny, spelling it out with his fingers under the line. "Best what, Johnny?" "Police," says Johnny, stoutly. "Oh, no! look again. 'Best policy,' isn't it?" "Yes, it says policy, but I guess that must be a mistake, teacher, because if policemen weren't honest their own selves, they wouldn't take thiefs up, would they?"

A New Hampshire clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the new law gave him two dollars. The youth promptly handed out fifty cents, remarking: "Well, that will make up two dollars and fifty cents for you," and before the astonished man could explain matters he was off with his bride on his honeymoon.

"Now, my young friends, suppose twelve men buy twenty-four bushels of wheat, to be divided equally, how many bushels is that for each?" Boldest of the boys: "Please, sir, we have not got that far." "How is that? Your teacher told me you had learned all the first four rules!" Boy: "Yes, sir, but we have always done our sums in potatoes and turnips—we have never had wheat."

(Willie, a six-year-old, lecturing Charlie, a four ditto.) "You best be careful, Charlie Wilson! If you tell so many fibs, you'll get your name put down, first you know. Yes, don't you laugh. Up in the sky there's an angel wot keeps a book and writes down the name of everybody in the world wot tells stories. You had better look out! He's got most a hundred names already."

A wag seeing over an undertaker's establishment this sign, "Every Requirement for a Funeral," entered the shop and asked if they had any corpses. The answer, in the negative, was accompanied by an expression of curiosity as to the cause of the inquiry. The wag then wished to know how they could furnish "every requirement for a funeral" unless they kept bodies on hand.

"I had a friend who dressed himself in lady's clothes and called upon a celebrated fortune-teller. She did not discover the disguise, but he heard what made him exceedingly unhappy." Here the gentleman ceased. A lady much interested, asked: "What did the fortune-teller say to him?" "Why," said the gentleman, assuming a very grave aspect, "she told me I was to marry soon and would become the mother of ten children."

A case was tried in the County Court, Loudoun, which involved the character of a bull. It was charged that the bull had gored and killed a valuable horse. After hearing the testimony the jury retired, and after a few moments consultation, returned, and rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find a verdict in favor of the bull, and believe him to be a highly respectable animal." The bull was acquitted, and the plaintiff lost his case.

Sheridan agreed with Walker that the pronunciation of wind should be wynd, but insisted, contrary to Walker, that gold should be goold. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced wind with a short "i," by saying: "I have a great mind to finnd why you pronounce it winnd." An illiberal critic retorted this upon Sheridan by saying: "If I may be so boold, I would be glad to be toold why you pronounce it goold."

In Paris the fashionable dinner-hour is eight o'clock in the evening. Thiers has made this the custom from the habit of taking "forty winks" every afternoon and not awakening until early eve. By common consent this hour has been established that the President may rest better. His sleep certainly must be sweeter for knowing that all fashionable Paris is suffering pangs of hunger, and the aroma of the feast is dilating the aristocratic nostril in eager expectancy.

William S., a teamster, is noted for keeping late hours, as he usually goes home at two o'clock in the morning. Well, one stormy night, about a year ago, William concluded to go home early, and accordingly, he arrived at his house just at midnight. In answer to his knock, his mother opened a window and inquired, "Who is there?" "William," was the reply. "No," said she, "you can't come that over me; my William won't be home for two hours yet." Poor Bill had to wait till his usual time.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

Friday Evening, February 28, 1873.

Bread—There has been the usual demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 9c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

Flour—The local trade has been up to the average, while for export only a fair inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private.

Wheat—The market has continued weak, at lower rates, during the past week. Sales aggregate about 75,000 sks ordinary to choice at current rates. Quotable at the close at $1 75@1 80 for shipping grades and $1 85 for choice milling ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 11s 9d@11s 10d for average and 12s 6d @12s for Club—a decline of 4d ₩ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

Barley—The market has remained very quiet, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sks at $1 17½@1 35 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 17½@1 25 and bay at $1 25@1 35, the latter for choice brewing, ₩ 100 lbs.

Oats—Have ruled quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hay—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $13 @22 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

Straw—Quotable at $@30 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

Corn—Quotable at $1 2½ ₩ 100 lbs.

Beans—The market has continued quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, the range is 3½@5c ₩ lb.

Potatoes—The receipts have been fair, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 75c@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

Onions—We quote choice at $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Rye—Quotable at $2@2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Buckwheat—Market quiet at $1 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

Seeds—Quotable as follows: Canary, 3@4c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 2@3c ₩ lb.

Hides—The usual transactions have taken place during the past week, as follows: 1050 dry and 1160 salted, at current rates. We quote dry at 17@19c and salted at 7@9c. The selling rates are 18@20½c for dry and 8@11c for salted ₩ lb.

Tallow—Market dull at 7@8c ₩ lb.

Wool—The market remains in the same condition as at the period of our last review. There are no transactions taking place, and the Eastern markets are in a more gloomy state than ever from the latest advices received; and as we depend on the East for a market here, no improvement can be looked for till a change for the better takes place there. In the meantime prices are entirely nominal.

Fruits—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 25@1 50 ₩ box; Pears, $1 ₩ box; Cranberries, $14@15 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $1 50@3 50 ₩ bunch; Oranges, $3@4,5 ₩ M; Limes, $5 ₩ 100; California Lemons, $4@5, Sicily do, $6 ₩ 100.

Domestic Produce—The supply of Fresh Butter is far in excess of present requirements and prices have fallen accordingly. Eggs are steady at quotations. We note no change in Cheese.

—Butter—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 32½@37½c, with early indications of a further decline; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 15@22½c; choice, none in market.

—Cheese—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 15@20c.

—Eggs—Cal., 30c; Oregon, 27½c ₩ dozen.

Cured Meats—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—Hams—California, 12½@14c ₩ lb; Oregon, nominal, 16c; Eastern do, 14½@15½c.

—Bacon—California, 11½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 11½@12½c.

—Lard—California, 10½@14c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 10@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

Fresh Meats—The market remains firm at unchanged rates, generally, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—Beef—First quality, 8@8½c; second quality, 7½@8c; third quality, 6@7c ₩ lb.

—Veal—At 7@12½c ₩ lb.

—Mutton—At 8c ₩ lb.

—Lamb—15c.

—Pork—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9½c; sm. foot, grain-fed, 6@6½c ₩ lb.

Poultry and Game—The supplies continue free, with a light demand, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review.

—Fowls—Hens, large, $9@9 50; Spring Chickens, $7 @8; Roosters, $9 ₩ dozen.

—Ducks—Tame at $12@14 ₩ dozen.

—Geese—Tame at $18@20 ₩ doz.

—Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c; Dressed, 18@20c ₩ lb.

—Quail—$2@3 25 ₩ doz.

—Ducks—Wild, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.

—Hare—$3 ₩ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

Hens—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
Chickens—Large, 87½c@$1c each.
Ducks—Tame, $1 each.
Hare—37½c each.
Rabbits—16⅔c each.
Pigeons—Tame, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.
Geese—Tame, $1 50@2 each.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

March.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft
1....	2 06	5.1	1 41	4.5	7 39	0.9	7 32	0.4
2....	2 53	5.2	2 43	4.2	8 23	0.6	8 10	0.8
3....	3 51	5.2	3 55	3.9	9 13	0.5	8 51	1.4
4....	3 36	5.2	5 11	3.7	10 03	0.5	9 46	2.0
5....	4 27	5.2	6 30	3.6	11 11	0.4	10 55	2.6
6....	5 29	5.2	7 44	3.6	....	....	0 23	0.3
7....	6 34	5.2	8 57	3.8	0 04	3.0	1 39	0.1

SUN—March 1.

Sun rises.....6 36 | Sun sets.....5 46

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

Oakland Branch—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 11, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *6 30, 8 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *6 40, 8 50, 9 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

Alameda Branch—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 50, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 25, 7 55, 9 00 and 11 30 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. d3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and †4:40 P.M.

* Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

Freight Trains—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, at noon for Yokohama and Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

March 1—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.
April 1—ALASKA Capt. Lachlan.
There will be no departure March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Manzanillo, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.

March 7—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cavarly.
March 17—CONSTITUTION, Capt. Moore.
March 27—MONTANA, Capt Nolan.

Both Steamers will call at San Diego.

Through tickets Sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A M, as follows:

PACIFIC, Capt Douglass, Monday, March 3; Friday, March 14; Tuesday, March 25.

ORIZABA, Capt. Johnston, Saturday, March 8; Wednesday, March 19; Saturday March 29.

For Monterey, San Simeon San LuisObispo, Santa Barbara and San Pedro.

Steamers will leave at 3 P M, as follows:

SENATOR, Capt. Harloe, Wednesday, March 5; Monday, March 17; Friday, March 28.

For Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, March 4th.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets.
fe28 B. R. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

ja30 tf